# WEBINAR WEDNESDAYS







Wednesday, February 24, 2021

# Connecting the Dots in Criminal Justice: Preventing Crimes Against People by Focusing on Animal Abuse

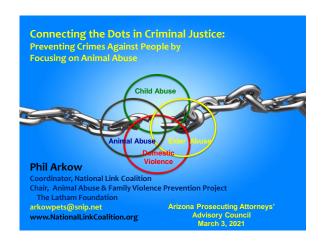
Presented by:

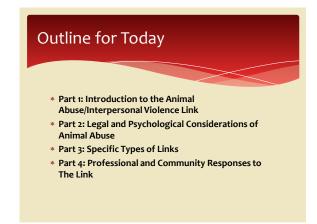
Phil Arkow
National Link Coalition Coordinator

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ARIZONA PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ADVISORY COUNCIL 3838 N. Central Ave., Suite 850
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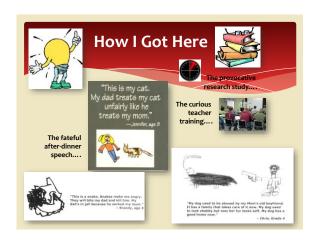
ELIZABETH BURTON ORTIZ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

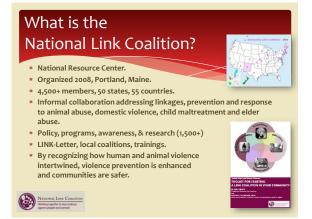






PART 1
Introduction to the
Animal Abuse/
Interpersonal Violence
Link





#### Our Basic Premise:

We can make more progress protecting people and pets by recognizing the intersectionality of species-spanning violence

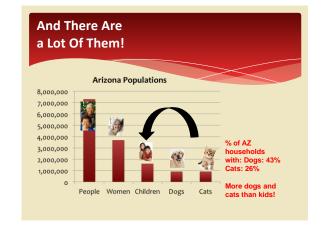
- · Family violence doesn't stop at the human species line.
- We can prevent family violence collaboratively by recognizing animal abuse as a potential indicator and predictor crime.
- Holding animal abusers accountable prevents other crimes and changes community attitudes toward violence and safety.
- Measures to prevent, prosecute and punish animal cruelty benefit Man's Best Friend... but also Man (and especially Woman)!



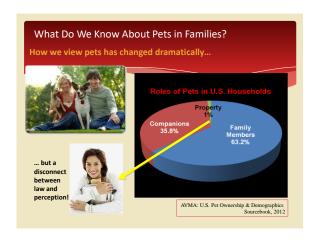
#### Pets in the American Family

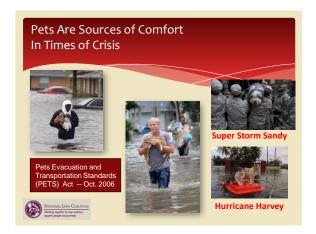
- · More homes have pets than children
- More money on pet food than baby food
- More dogs in US than people in most countries in Europe
- More cats than dogs
- A child in the US today is more likely to grow up with pets than with a father



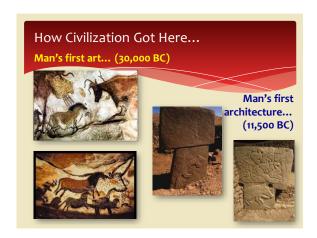


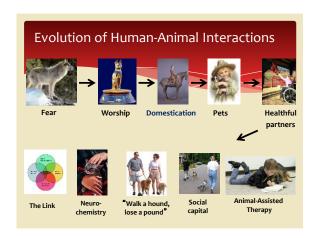
# Who Cares for All These Pets? FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN 67.7% of households with children < 6 74.6% of households with children > 6 Female is the primary caregiver in 80.7% of pet-owning households AVMA: U.S. Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook, 2007, 2012



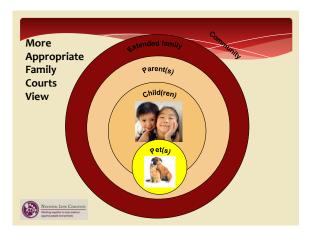


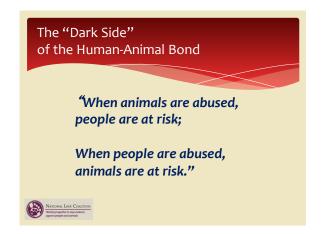


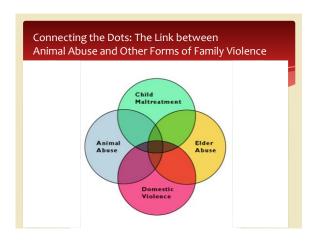


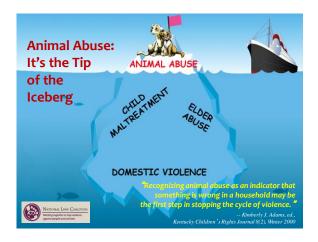
















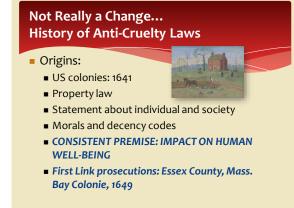


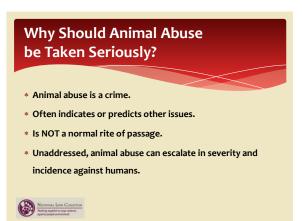














# Why Should Animal Abuse be Taken Seriously?

IPV suspects with histories of pet abuse are significantly more likely to have had previous violent incidents. Victims reported:

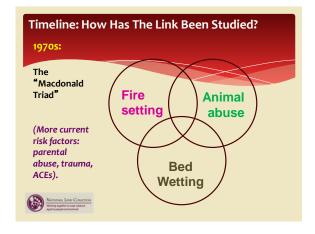
- 80% had had at least one prior unreported IPV incident.
- · 76% had been strangled.
- 26% had been forced to have sex with the suspect.
- · 80% fear they will be killed by the suspect.
- · First responders face 2x risk of lethality.

-- Campbell, Thompson et al, 2018





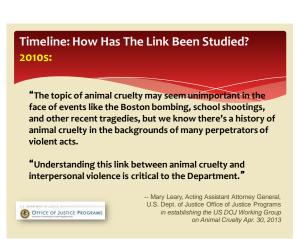












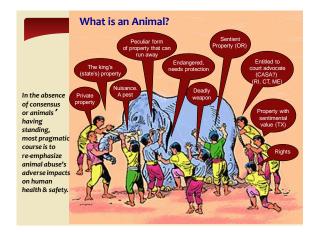




# What Happened Next? Who Are Animal Abusers? (Predatory & Affective)

- · One-half had histories of substance abuse.
- 89%: prior arrests for multiple sex, property, weapons, interpersonal violence, and animal cruelty crimes; 55% had criminal arrests following the cruelty offense.
- 72% of affective and 49% of predatory offenders engaged in intimate partner violence prior, concurrent to, or following the animal cruelty offense.
- MORE SUPPORT FOR GENERAL DEVIANCE THAN GRADUATION HYPOTHESIS





# The Link Helps Resolve Ongoing Challenges Challenge #2: Lack of public consensus "Pet policy is a unique field of political struggie a conflict that originates from differing perspectives about whether pets are property or autonomous beings, and clashing norms about the care of animals. The result of the political struggle is difficulty in the enactment of policies and especially in the implementation and enforcement of laws that might improve the welfare of companion animals." -Susan Hunter & Richard Brisbin, Jr. (2016): Pet Politics.

Purdue University Press.

### The Link Helps Resolve Ongoing Challenges Challenge #3: Marginalization of animal care & control

"The philosophy in the animal welfare community is switching to addressing human problems that underlie crises with animals. Animal shelters' service philosophy is evolving to recognize that treating symptoms of animal welfare problems, such as animal homelessness, abuse and neglect, is only a stopgap solution: to be truly effective, underlying causes such as community and family dysfunction and violence must be addressed."

-- PetLynx (2011). 2010 national urban animal report. Edmonton, AB, Canada: Author: Ipsos-Reid.

# The Link Helps Resolve Ongoing Challenges Challenge #3:

Marginalization of animal care & control

\* The Link empowers Animal Care and Control
as violence prevention agencies that
protect the health and safety of the community
and all vulnerable members of families
by focusing on human-animal issues.

# The Link Helps Resolve Ongoing Challenges Challenge #4: Lack of court support

"Given an animal's legal status as property, and the perception of animals as such, animal abuse

has traditionally been dealt with in a less than aggressive manner by law enforcement officers, prosecutors and the courts. However, given the growing acceptance of animals as part of the family unit and recent statistical data, animal abuse is now being looked at in a new light as a precursor to human violence."



The Link Repositions Animal Abuse As a Crime of Violence **Animal Abuse Links to Other Crimes** · A history of animal abuse was a better predictor of sexual assault than were prior convictions for homicide, arson or

- firearms offenses.
- · 99% of animal cruelty offenders had committed other crimes, averaging 4 different offenses.
- · Offender profiling for homicide, sexual assault, arson, stalking, and child abuse cases would benefit: law enforcement would have knowledge of animal cruelty cases.

# Summary 1. Animal abuse also hurts people. 2. Animal abuse is family violence. 3. Recognizing and responding to animal maltreatment enforces the law and helps families.



PART 2 Legal and psychological considerations of animal abuse



Case Study: Animal welfare investigators are often the first responders...

> "A 4-year-old is beaten to death; a pastor and family vanish"

- Philadelphia Inquirer





#### **Animal Abuse's Links to Other Crimes**

Case study: Pets are pawns to control battered women

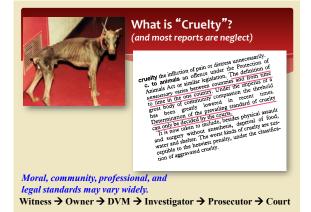
## Family violence often begins with pet abuse

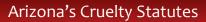
CHALLENGE: How to define animal abuse?

"Animal abuse is like pornography: It's impossible to define, but you know it when you see it."









Title 13. Criminal Code. Chapter 29. Offenses Against Public Order.

§ 13-2910 . Cruelty to animals; interference with working or service animal; classification; definitions

§ 13-2910.01. Dog fighting; classification § 13-2910.02. Presence at dog fight; classification § 13-2910.03. Cockfighting; classification § 13-2910.04. Presence at cockfight; classification

§ 13-2910.05 . Exempt activities

§ 13-2910.06 . Defense to cruelty to animals and bird fighting

§ 13-2910.07 . Cruel and inhumane confinement of a pig during pregnancy or of a calf raised for veal

§ 13-2910.08. The humane treatment of farm animals fund

§ 13-2910.09 . Equine tripping; classification; definitions

Title 13. Criminal Code. Chapter 14. Sexual Offenses § 13-1411 . Bestiality; classification; definition

# § 13-2910 . Cruelty to animals

#### Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly:

Subjects to cruel neglect or abandonment;
 Fails to provide medical attention necessary to prevent protracted suffering;

Inflicts unnecessary physical injury to any animal;

•Kills another's animal without legal privilege or consent; •Leaves an animal unattended and confined in a motor vehicle;

•Subjects to cruel neglect or abandonment that results in serious physical injury.

## § 13-2910. Cruelty to animals

#### Intentionally or knowingly:

- · Subjects any animal to cruel mistreatment;
- Subjects a domestic animal to cruel mistreatment;
- Interferes with, kills or harms a working or service animal without either
- legal privilege or consent of the owner; Obtains or exerts unauthorized control over a service animal with the intent
- to deprive the service animal handler of the service animal. Kills a domestic animal without either legal privilege or consent of the domestic animal's owner or handler;
- Harasses a law enforcement working animal.

- Subjects any animal to cruel mistreatment;
- Interferes with, kills or harms a working or service animal;
- Allows any dog to interfere with, kill or cause physical injury to a service animal

# § 13-2910. Cruelty to animals

#### \* DEFENSES:

Poisoning dogs or predators attacking livestock or poultry

#### \* EXCEPTIONS

Taking of wildlife

# Dog- and Cock-fighting

- \* Owning, keeping, possessing, training, causing, allow on premises if reason to believe fight will occur
- \* Dogfighting:
  - Class 5 felony
- \* Attendance: Class 6 felony
- \* Cockfighting:
  - Class 5 felony
  - \* Attendance: Class 1 misdemeanor
- \* DEFENSES & EXCEPTIONS: falconry, rodeo, hunting dogs, ranching

# § 13-1411. Bestiality

- \* Oral sexual contact, sexual contact or sexual intercourse with an animal.
- \* Causing another person to do so.
- \* Class 6 felony (Class 3 felony if other person a minor under 15)
- \* Psychological assessment and counseling
- \* EXCEPTIONS: Recognized veterinary, animal husbandry and insemination practices

#### How do you define animal abuse or cruelty?

What is socially acceptable?





# ■Neglect: Gains no satisfaction ■ Simple neglect: inadequate Food/Water/Shelter:

**FBI Typology of Animal Abuse** 

- Educate or threaten
- Abandonment
- Common, difficult to prosecute
- Foreclosure, bankruptcy, students
- Gross, willful, intentional, malicious neglect: commission, deliberate;
  - **■**Prosecute

## **FBI Typology of Animal Abuse**

- ■Gross Neglect: Animal Hoarding: Satisfaction from caregiving
  - Substantial challenges:
    - # of animals
    - \$ of housing, prosecuting
  - Each animal is evidence; forensics
  - Mental health issues
  - 100% recidivism
  - Prosecution may not be the answer

## **FBI Typology of Animal Abuse**

- ■Physical Abuse: N.A.I.
  - Blunt-force trauma
  - Sharp-force trauma
  - Burning, poisoning, strangulation, drowning
  - GSW, arrows, darts, etc. etc.

# **FBI Typology of Animal Abuse**

- Organized Abuse: Animal Fighting
  - Dogfighting
  - Cockfighting
  - \* Often singled out by statute; felony
  - \* Attendance, equipment, interstate transport, bringing a minor

# **FBI Typology of Animal Abuse**

- \* Animal Sexual Abuse
  - \* "Crush videos".
  - \* Linked to child pornography, child sex abuse
  - \* Bestiality, "Crime against nature"
  - \* Considered "zoophilia" by advocates
  - \* Prosecute

# **Other Types of Animal Abuse**

NOTE: Each type has varying underlying motives and psychopathologies

- \* Ritualistic abuse: Occult/religious rituals
  - \* Supreme Court: specific municipal law too narrow, but cities may enforce more broad prohibitions

Why are adults cruel to animals?
As many reasons as for interpersonal violence:



Ignorance and inability to empathize Sense of entitlement

(believe animals not worthy of moral consideration)
Perpetrators are socialized to abuse

Belief that abuse is justified and beneficial (violence is a matter of power and control) Religious and regional subcultures

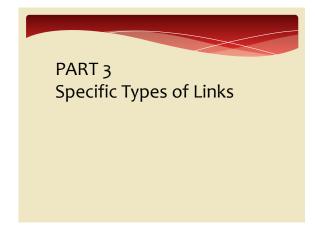
Lack of adequate coping skills

More sensitive to stress and strain caused by pet's behavior; release of frustration and anger)
Personality dysfunction, poor impulse control....

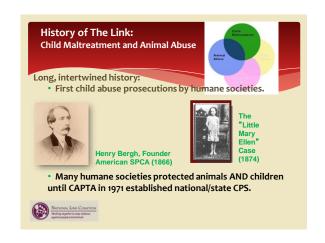




















History of The Link:
Domestic Violence and Animal Abuse

4 greatest risk factors of becoming a batterer:

Mental health issues

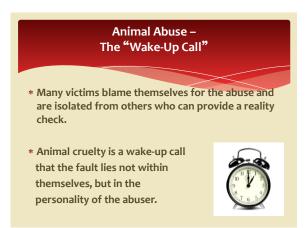
Substance abuse

Low education level

History of actual or threatened animal abuse

Batterers who also abuse pets are more dangerous than batterers who do not abuse pets. They use more controlling behaviors, and more forms of violence.















# Who Are Animal Hoarders?

#### Mental Illness

Overwhelmed hoarder

Rescue Hoarder/Breeder-Hoarder

Exploiter Hoarders



### Who Are Animal Hoarders?

#### 1. Mental Iliness

Current thinking: not OCD but disordered attachment style emanating from early childhood trauma & life stressors.



#### **Psychological Disorders Identified**

- Addiction Model
- Dementia
- Schizophrenia
- Borderline Personality
- Agoraphobia
- Antisocial Personality Depression
- Agoraphobia Proxy
- Münchausen by
- Psychopathic Personality

#### Who Are Animal Hoarders?

- 2. Overwhelmed: Good intentions gone bad
  - Sincere desire but overwhelmed
     (Word gets out as THE place to take unwanted animals)
  - · Animals become family



#### Who Are Animal Hoarders?

#### 3. Rescuers

 Deep mistrust of others: are only one who can help Animal hoarders can't see their own cruelty

The News Journal

- State of denial
- · Anti-euthanasia
- · Identity tied to animals
- · May rescue specific breeds (or colors)
- · May rescue hospice cases, dying animals

#### Who Are Animal Hoarders?

- 4. Exploiters: Greed or criminal intent
- · Solicit \$\$\$ from public
- · Get animals to serve themselves
- · Actively pick up animals, evade law



# **Prosecution Issues** in Animal Hoarding

- \* Advantages of prosecution
- Opportunity for evaluation and risk assessment
  - Opportunity to evaluate animals
- Can do long-term monitoring (recommended!)
- · Court-ordered restitution of costs
- Limits on animal ownership
- · Limits on animal-related employment
- · Law-enforcement public record
- Makes them accountable
- · Educates public about seriousness of the issue

# Prosecution Issues in Animal Hoarding

Disadvantages of prosecution

- Criminalizes behavior that may be mental illness.
- Alienates public or judiciary unfamiliar with the extent of the problem
- May not draw upon the community resources in the best position to provide long-term monitoring and solutions (e.g. mental health, adult protective services, animal care and control)
- Costly and time-consuming

| Intervention Strategies  |  |   |   |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Type of Hoarder          | Persuasion                                   | Threat of Legal<br>Action                               | Prosecution                                     |
| Exploiter                | Unlikely to be effective                     | Unlikely to be intimidated                              | Usually essential                               |
| Rescue Hoarder           | Unlikely to be effective, at least initially | Must offer<br>potential for<br>scaled-down<br>operation | May be Required when threats fail               |
| Overwhelmed<br>Caregiver | Likely to be receptive                       | May be enough to<br>reduce recidivism                   | Often unnecessary<br>or counter -<br>productive |

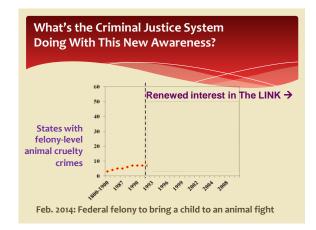
-- Randy Lockwood, ASPCA

## Remedies & Responses

- Foster housing, vet care, euthanasia of large #s of animals, mobile clinic for spay/neuter
- · May require court order
- · Psych counseling, social services
- · Prepare for media interest
- · Allow to keep limited #
- · Frequent check-backs



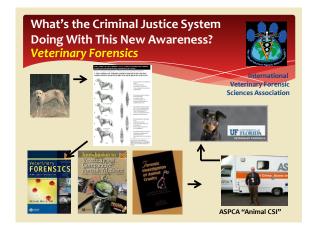
PART 4
Professional and
Community Responses







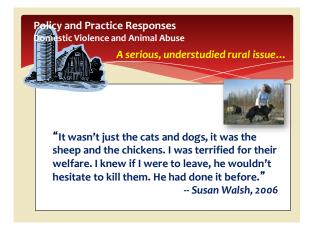
- 145+ law schools offer Animal Law
- 190+ student ALDF chapters
- Animal law committees at ABA, 26 states, 16 regional & 2 international bar associations
- · APA addressing strongly















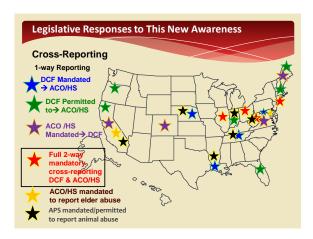






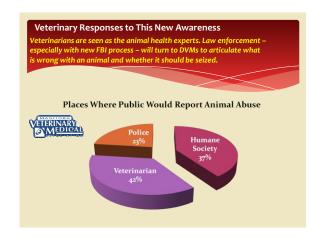














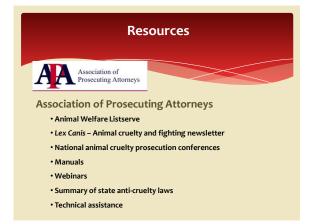
















"The effective prosecution of animal abuse has many benefits. It can provide an early and timely response to those who are, or who are at risk of becoming, a threat to the safety of others. It can provide an added tool for the protection of victims of family violence. It can provide an opportunity for prosecutors to develop new, strong and helpful allies in the protection of their communities. Finally, it can bring personal satisfaction in developing new skills and new understanding and in helping build a truly compassionate society."

-Randall Lockwood, Ph.D., American Prosecutors Research Institute

Go forth... Do good deeds... Live like a dog...

Bark less.

Wag your tail more.

Let people pet you.

Take more time to relax.

Take more time to play.

Don't poop on other people's lawns.



